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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/904,061	07/12/2001	Lawrence C. Cole	9391-11	1903
30076	7590	12/21/2004	EXAMINER	
BROWN RAYSMAN MILLSTEIN FELDER & STEINER, LLP SUITE 711 1880 CENTURY PARK EAST LOS ANGELES, CA 90067			COBURN, CORBETT B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3714	

DATE MAILED: 12/21/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/904,061	COLE ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit		
Corbett B. Coburn	3714		

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 December 2004.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-47 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-47 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 17 November 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Withdrawal of Finality

1. Applicant states that the reason Applicant filed an RCE was because of representations made in a telephone interview with the Examiner. This being the case, the finality of the previous office action is revoked.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

3. Claims 1-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention lacks patentable utility.
4. Acres discloses a system that gives the player immediate access to all winnings (including those winnings over a threshold amount) unless the casino is required to withhold a percentage by federal law. Applicant has argued – strenuously and repeatedly – that the point of novelty in Applicant's invention is that the player always has access to all winnings – including any percentage that the casino is required by federal law to withhold. In short, Applicant argues that the Applicant's invention is novel and distinguished over the prior art because it ignores the requirement of federal law and aids the casino in the commission of a felony.

In the previous office action, Examiner stated that he did not believe that Applicant actually intended to suggest the invention was intended to break the law. Applicant's arguments submitted on 1 December 2004 leave Examiner no choice but to conclude that Applicant does indeed intend that the invention aid in the commission of a crime.

As a matter of public policy, the Office will not grant a patent on a device whose purpose in the commission of a crime. The Office recognizes no utility in such a device. Since Applicant contends that the patentable feature of the current invention is that it does not withhold a percentage of the player's winnings, *in spite of IRS rules and federal laws requiring a casino to withhold that percentage*, it is clear that Applicant's invention is intended to aid in the commission of criminal acts. Therefore, Examiner must conclude that Applicant's invention has no utility.

Since Applicant's arguments necessitated this rejection, the rejection is made Final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

6. Claims 11-19, 22-25, 27-33, 35-44 & 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Acres (US Patent Number 6,312,333).

Claims 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 24, 25, 28, 29, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42: Claims 11, 12, 14, 16, 17 are clearly anticipated by Acres – See Figs 1-3 & Summary of the Invention.

Acres teaches enabling payout to the player of all winnings including all winnings over the threshold amount during the reduced interruption gaming session. At Col 6, 59-63, Acres clearly indicates that there will be cases where no money is withheld. Acres teaches that, “The payment amount is determined by the amount won and the withholding amount if any. If a withholding amount is specified, it is deducted from the amount paid. In some cases, the protocol will not contain such a command.” (Emphasis added.) Acres also teaches that the system may “Immediately approve the award and make payment.” (Col 6, 50) Examiner takes this to mean that the winnings are paid immediately – without waiting until the jackpot related information statement is generated. This means that the player continuously maintains access to all winnings.

In the case where there is an immediate payout is a result of the player pressing the cashout button on the slot machine, the statement would be generated after the reduced interruption gaming session is terminated.

Claims 13, 38: Acres teaches that the database contains all the information necessary to complete the W2-G. (Col 5, 28-31) This inherently includes the player’s name, address & tax identification number.

Claims 15, 40: Fig 2 shows a gaming machine (12) with a microprocessor (52) that is programmed with the protocol necessary to carry out uninterrupted play – i.e., play without intervention of casino personnel.

Claims 18, 43: Acres discloses a number of keys or buttons such as the spin button (53) and coin-in button (Col 4, 46), etc. This is essentially a keypad.

Claims 22, 27, 35, 47: Acres discloses that the gaming machine is in a casino. Thus physical access to the gaming machine is limited to casino patrons. Casino patrons are given physical access to the gaming machines.

Claim 23: Acres teaches a computer network that must inherently include a computer program product. This program enables the network to allow for an uninterrupted play session on a gaming machine even when a reportable jackpot is won – i.e., no intervention by casino personnel is required. There is code to enable a central storage computer to store player related information (88) There is code to allow a gaming machine to enter uninterrupted play in response to user input – insertion of card (66) into card reader (60). There is code to enable the gaming machine to send signals representing jackpot-related information to the central storage computer (44), which is receive and recorded whenever a reportable jackpot is won. There is code to enable the gaming machine to communicate to the central computer that an uninterrupted session has ended (i.e., the cash out signal). There is code to allow the central computer to generate a statement including player-related information and jackpot-related information (i.e., W2-G) after an uninterrupted session has ended. (Col 7, 33-43)

Acres teaches enabling payout to the player of all winnings including all winnings over the threshold amount during the reduced interruption gaming session. At Col 6, 59-63, Acres clearly indicates that there will be cases where no money is withheld. Acres teaches that, “The payment amount is determined by the amount won and the withholding

amount if any. If a withholding amount is specified, it is deducted from the amount paid. In some cases, the protocol will not contain such a command.” (Emphasis added.) Acres also teaches that the system may “Immediately approve the award and make payment.” (Col 6, 50) Examiner takes this to mean that the winnings are paid immediately – without waiting until the jackpot related information statement is generated. Since Acres’ invention is implemented on a computer, there must inherently be code to carry out the described function.

Claim 30: Acres teaches gathering information necessary to complete IRS Form W2-G. IRS regulations require the casino to fill out Form W2-G for certain jackpots. The instructions for the form require identification numbers from a driver’s license, social security card, or voter registration to be inserted into boxes 11 & 12 of the Form W2-G. Thus looking at these documents is inherently required by Acres’ disclosure.

Claim 31: Acres teaches filing the W2-G. (Col 6, 26-28)

Claim 32: The W2-G is a statement of the jackpot-related information. It is provided to the player.

Claims 19, 33: Since the game machines can play an uninterrupted game, they must be enabled to execute a protocol putting the gaming machine in uninterrupted mode.

Claim 44: The protocol for uninterrupted play is inherently capable of being activated by an enabling event. Some event must enable the described process to take place. This event is, by definition, an enabling event.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1, 2 & 4-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell et al. (US Patent Number 5,505,461) in view of Acres (US Patent Number 6,312,333).

Claim 1: Bell teaches a method of allowing a player to participate in an uninterrupted gaming session when a jackpot over a threshold amount is won. (Col 3, 58-60) Bell teaches collecting and storing player-related information. (Col 5, 39-42) Bell teaches recording the jackpot-related information whenever a jackpot greater than a threshold amount is won and crediting winnings to the player. (Col 3, 30-42) Bell also teaches generating a statement referencing the recorded jackpot information and player information after the player is done playing. (Col 4, 43-60) Bell teaches ensuring that the player continuously maintains access to all winnings, including all winnings over the threshold amount. The amounts are recorded on the IRS meter and the player may use them to make additional wagers. (Col 3, 25-55 & Col 4, 27-38) Bell teaches recording the nationality of the player so that money will not be withheld in cases where IRS rules do not apply. (Col 5, 43-47) Naturally, if no taxes are withheld, no reduction is made to the winnings and the player receives all winnings over the threshold amount. Bell teaches generating a statement upon termination of the gamming session. (Col 3, 47-49) Bell teaches use of player tracking cards, but fails to teach the details of the system.

Player tracking systems are extremely well known to the art. They allow casinos to keep track of player activities so that the casinos can tailor their marketing to patron requirements. Acres teaches a tracking device having a central server that is connected to the gaming machine. (Fig 2, 60) & Col 2, 1-10) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Bell to include a tracking device having a central server that is connected to the gaming machine as taught by Acres in order to carry out Bell's teaching of using a player tracking system and to allow casinos to keep track of player activities so that the casinos can tailor their marketing to patron requirements.

Bell also fails to teach enabling the payout before the jackpot related information statement is generated. Acres teaches that with a player tracking system, it is possible to immediately approve the award and make payments. (Col 6, 50) Since the W2-G form is generated by processor that is not on the gaming machine, this means that the player does not have to wait until the form is actually printed before receiving the winnings. This adds to player convenience. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Bell in view of Acres to enable the payout before the jackpot related information statement is generated in order add to player convenience.

Claim 2: Bell's preprogrammed gaming machine is allowed to play an uninterrupted game even if a reportable jackpot is won. (Col 3, 58-60)

Claim 4: Bell's player is given physical access to the game of chance dedicated to uninterrupted play. (Fig 1) The player actually gets to touch the slot machine to pull handle (14).

Claim 5: Bell teaches verifying a player's identity and citizenship. (Col 5, 19-25) While the method of doing so is not stated, this could not be done without viewing documents that qualify as proof of the player's identity.

Claim 6: Bell teaches gathering tax-related information from the player. (Col 5, 19-25)

Claim 7: Bell teaches verifying the player's identity but does not explain in detail how to accomplish. (Col 5, 19-25) IRS regulations require the casino to fill out Form W2-G for certain jackpots. The instructions for the form require identification numbers from a driver's license, social security card, or voter registration to be inserted into boxes 11 & 12 of the Form W2-G. Thus looking at these documents is required by Bell's disclosure.

Claim 8: Bell teaches that the tax-related information is the player's name and tax identification number (Col 5, 19-25), but does not specifically disclose collecting the address. Bell teaches filling out Form W2-G, which requires the player's address. Thus the collection of the address data is inherent in Bell's disclosure.

Claim 9: IRS regulations require that the Form W2-G be filed (i.e., reported to a taxing authority) when the jackpot exceeds a certain threshold. While Bell does not specifically disclose filing the paperwork, there would be no other reason to generate the form. Thus Bell teaches reporting the jackpot to the IRS by implication or, in the alternative, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have filed the Form W2-G in order to comply with IRS regulations.

Claim 10: Bell teaches providing the player with a statement referencing jackpot information after the player is done playing. (Col 4, 53-60) The W2-G is such a statement.

9. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell and Acres as applied to claim 1 in view of Bergeron et al. (US Patent Number 4,882,473) and Pease et al. (US Patent Number 5,326,104).

Claim 3: Bell and Acres teach the invention substantially as claimed including the use of a player card. Bell and Acres do not teach inserting an agent card or selecting uninterrupted play from a menu. Bergeron teaches insertion of an agent card for the purpose of enhancing security. (Abstract) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Bell and Acres to require the insertion of an agent card to enhance security as taught by Bergeron. Menus are ubiquitous – virtually every computer system that allows a selection provides a menu. Pease teaches a menu-driven system and states that menu-driven systems are easy to operate. (Col 17, 67-68) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Bell and Acres to allow the selection of uninterrupted play from a menu screen on the display as taught by Pease in order to make the system easy to operate.

10. Claims 20, 21, 26, 34, 45 & 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Acres as applied to claim 19, 24, 33, or 44 (if applicable) in view of Bergeron et al. (US Patent Number 4,882,473) and Pease et al. (US Patent Number 5,326,104).

Claims 20, 26, 34, 45: Acres teaches the invention substantially as claimed including the use of a player card and the details of network communication and signaling. Acres does not teach inserting an agent card or selecting uninterrupted play from a menu. Bergeron teaches insertion of an agent card for the purpose of enhancing security. (Abstract) Bergeron also teaches entering enabling information (a PIN) into a keypad (72) in communication with the gaming machine. (Col 7, 53-61) This also enhances security. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have required the insertion of an agent card and the use of a PIN prior to allowing user access in order to enhance security. While Bergeron appears to allow the agent card (10) to remain in the card reader when the player card is in use, Bergeron has two card readers. Acres teaches a device with one card reader. A machine with one card reader is cheaper than the same machine with two. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have removed the agent card from the card reader prior to inserting the user card so that the same card reader could be used for both cards, thus reducing costs.

Menus are ubiquitous – virtually every computer system that allows a selection provides a menu. Pease teaches a menu-driven system and states that menu-driven systems are easy to operate. (Col 17, 67-68) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have selected uninterrupted play from a menu screen on the display in order to make the system easy to operate.

Claim 21, 46: Acres teaches using data on a player-tracking card to identify the player using a particular machine. Since the card identifies the player that is playing the

machine, removing the card would make it impossible to look up the player record as required in step 88 of Fig 3. Therefore, Acres effectively teaches deactivating uninterrupted play when the player removes the card from the card reader.

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments filed 1 December 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

12. Applicant argues that Acres does not teach paying all winnings over a threshold amount. As pointed out in the rejection above, Acres teaches that withholding may not be required by federal law. Thus there are conditions under which the winnings over the threshold amount may be paid. Furthermore, Acres makes it clear that the casino withholds only that portion of the winnings that is required by law. Examiner does not believe that Applicant is intending to patent a device that has the purpose of causing the casino to commit a felony –though Applicant argues strenuously that that IS Applicant's intent. The Office will not, as a matter of public policy, issue patents on devices that are designed with the specific intent to aid in the commission of a crime.

13. Applicant argues that Acres intentionally locks the machine if the payout is over the threshold amount. While this is the case where incomplete identification data is available, Acres teaches that if the data is available, the payout is immediate.

14. Applicant argues that Acres does not immediately pay the winnings because it first determines the amount to be paid. But surely, this is inherent in all gaming machines. They must determine how much to pay before paying. Examiner is certain that Applicant's gaming machine does not pay prior to determining the amount to be paid. Notice that the passage

Applicant relies on says that once the amount to be paid is determined, the casino can program the system, in accordance with IRS requirements, to take one of several actions. The first of these actions is to immediately (and without delay) pay the winnings. Thus if the IRS will permit immediate payment without breaking the law, immediate payment is made. Examiner is certain that Applicant is not attempting to patent a system that breaks federal laws. Thus Applicant cannot be claiming a system that pays immediately even if such a payment is forbidden by the IRS. Therefore, Applicant must also check to see if the payment is legal. In other words, Applicant must carry out the same steps taught by Acres and Acre's step of comparing the payout with IRS requirements is not an additional delay.

15. With regard to Applicant's arguments concerning Bell, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Conclusion

16. Applicant's amendment/arguments necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Corbett B. Coburn whose telephone number is (571) 272-4447. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5:30, Monday-Friday, alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Derris Banks can be reached on (571) 272-4419. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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